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SECOND DIPLOMATIC ENCLAVE TO COME UP AT DWARKA

The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) cleared the decks for the allotment of the second diplomatic enclave in Dwarka last month. The upcoming diplomatic enclave in Dwarka Sector 24 is set to be modelled on the scenic Shanti Path currently housing over 60 diplomatic missions.

The sprawling 270-acre diplomatic enclave had been identified by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) way back in 2007, but the allotment had been delayed. The DDA has now announced on their website, that allotment of plots is now ready. Also, the adjoining villages of Bijwasan and Bamnauli will now be taken over by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to construct the posh diplomats' enclave, which will now look like the upscale Chanakyapuri.

Only last month, senior officials from the DDA inspected the developed diplomatic area in Dwarka Sector 24. "DDA officials were satisfied with the level of development in the new diplomatic area. Roads have all been laid, along with sewage lines. The enclave is ready for allocation," said Engineer Member of DDAAbhai Kumar.

The External Affairs Ministry has approached the maintenance department of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) seeking their expertise in recreating the new diplomatic complex.

"We have been approached by the MEA in connection with the project and our engineers will be working for establishment and maintenance of the stretches. It would come up on the lines of existing diplomatic complex on Shanti Path," sources in NDMC said.

The DDA has earmarked around 222 hectares of land for the diplomatic area. Senior DDA officials said they were holding meetings with the MEA and the Ministry of Urban Development to determine the institutional requirement. According to sources in the DDA, the rates for each allotment would be finalised after discussing the issue with the Urban Development (UD) Ministry.

With little land left for allotment in Chanakyapuri, the MEA in 2007 had requested the UD ministry for alternative areas to develop a new diplomatic enclave. The UD ministry had picked Dwarka for the new enclave citing the area's proximity to the international airport and the financial hub of Gurgaon in adjoining Haryana, the expanding metro network and the infrastructure upgrades that was already underway there.

Currently, the diplomatic enclave of Chankayapuri houses more than 60 diplomatic missions. But still there are embassies of 39 other countries, which function from rented apartments in other South Delhi areas. These embassies would be the first to get the priority in the new diplomatic area.

Prateek Chakraborty
New Delhi, India
November 23, 2015

GOOD HEALTH, WITTY AND FORTE - IT'S RAAHGIRI

-SHIVANG KHANNA

Delhiites stepped out in large numbers to enjoy the best and exceptional `dilli ki sardi' at Dwarka's Raahgiri on Sunday's chilly morning. The Raahgiri initiative has been organized by Delhi Police and NDMC. Raahgiri has become a spice of life for people of Delhi. People from all walks of life come and enjoy to the fullest. Dancing, cycling, music, talent shows, games, jogging, street plays, gym training, roller skating and much more. People came loaded with jackets, sweaters and beanies. Raahgiri is becoming more interesting by offering people with opportunities to take part in activities like puppet shows, dance performances, music shows, yoga and meditation classes. Almost 25,000 people converged near the DDA Sports Complex for four hours of excitement and frolic. People out their taking selfies with friends chanted the line *" Raahgiri – Apni raahein apni aazadi "*. It was all colorful and looked more like a festival celebrated by masses. It has become a ritual for Dilliwallahs. Its good fun early Sunday morning. Raahgiri encourages people to get out of their homes and engage in various physical activities. The energy of Dwarka's Raahgiri is infectious and provides one with positive vibes.
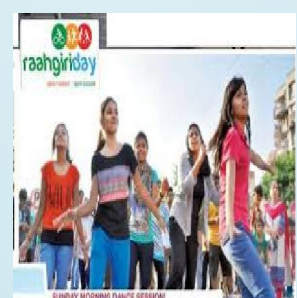
Daydreamer, are you?

It started with a dream and then you grew up and realized that dreaming is just living in a fool's paradise. It's a practical world and we are the mango people whose lives are consumed in just working for the basic necessities. So what's the point? At the most I could dream about my own house, a six digit salary, a perfect family, vacations once a year, getting a job. Is that all that counts in your dream? Being a daydreamer is being a laughing stock? NO.

The reality is that we don't believe in our big dreams, which are somehow unrealistic or impossible for the society, so we don't trust ourselves that we can achieve or big dreams. Often, we keep our dreams in check because we don't want to be disappointed.

We limit them. We hold back. And we settle for less.

The realistic goals are often met with a little effort and hard work and when it comes to dreams, you have to pay a price for it, they are hard, and they are tough and require determination and sacrifices at some point of time.

 Imagine that for one day you have no limitations on what you can be, have, or do in life. No boundaries. Just for the moment, imagine that you have all the time, all the money, all the education, all the experience, all the resources, and everything else you need to achieve anything you want in life. If your potential were completely unlimited, what is that one thing you would want, more than anything else? What one great goal would you dare to dream if you knew you could not fail?

Whatever it is, just write it down and then have a reality check, look back to where you are today. What would you have done to get where you want to go? What steps would you have taken? What would you have changed in your life? It could be becoming an author, becoming the next master chef, travelling the world, purchasing a BMW or anything else.

All Self-Made Billionaires Started With a Dream

Out of many secrets, the biggest secret of all self made Billionaires was simple "dream big". Allow yourself to be carried away by your dreams, imagine and fantasize about your dreams and goals. Your life is too precious to be spent pursuing small dreams. Dream big so that you can reach your full potential

How do you know how far you can go, if you never try?

Dare to Dream big dreams; only big dreams have the power to move men's souls. -Marcus Aurelius

It's not philosophical thesis but a simple life changing philosophy that we fizzle to understand because either you don't have a clear dream, you are unaware of your own limits; you lack expertise or don't possess the determination and discipline.

To be fortunate at the level we dream of, we need studded boundaries, more self-confidence, a deeper understanding of who we want to be with and from whom we should walk away from. All this will most definitely accelerate our growth.

Enough of the heavy, Emerge and pursue your big dreams. On that note, let's now look at some tips on how to dream big and make it happen

- **Pen down your dreams**
  The hustling schedule can make you forget about your dreams, so you constantly need to remind yourself about dreaming big and achieving your dreams. Write down your dreams and put the note somewhere where it is constantly in front of you,

- **Write your future bio in 100-150 words**

What do you think you will be? What is it that you want to become? Writing your future bio will be a constantly motivating factor. What will people say about you? The written word is one of the fastest ways to bring in big dreams.

-Pay the price

"Going after a dream has a price. It may mean abandoning our habits, make us go through hardships, or it may lead us to disappointment et cetra. But however costly it may be, it is never as high as the price paid by the people who didn't live. Because one day they will look back and hear their own heart say: 'I wasted my life.' " These were the lines from a book by Paulo Coelho and they are self explanatory. Don't think about how difficult it is, just keep going. No matter how many people tell you that you can't do it- keep going. Don't quit. Don't quit, because with each passing day you will closer to your goal than you are now.

-It's time for some action

Having a list of dreams is one thing, but making them happen is another. Face criticism but don't let it affect the passion you have for your dreams. Often, the fear of failure or being unsuccessful, you set your sights too low. If I pursue that dream, I might fail. It's easier to stay where I am. When was the last time you allowed yourself to fail?

Living a standard and mundane life is easy. Living life extravagantly, however is not. It's an adventure of a lifetime.
Today, I want you to not only think about your dream, but ask yourself whether it is big enough.

Think big, dream even bigger.
"The future you see is the future you get."
~ Robert G Allen

Why should I be Active?

Physical activity is one of the most important components of successful health promotion and disease prevention for individuals and communities. As it is rightly said, 'It's easier to maintain your health than regain it'. Then why not maintain it since the beginning? Why not indulge in some kind of physical activity since forever? Why not let our younger siblings be a part of physical movement before they

become a ball of fat. Since the beginning, the parents make sure that their kids study in the best schools, also get tuitions and prepare separately for Olympiads and quizzes, but what about the physical quotient? Is sitting on the study table for hours, under the lamp, and gulping down food along with equations of

mathematics the right choice? Why not indulge into one hour of swimming or playing a sport? Will one hour of dance class not distress your child, and keep him fit?

One hour of extra tuition to correct his mathematical weaknesses can be surely replaced by an hour of physical exercise that would not only keep him fit and build his stamina, but also make him feel relaxed and relieved. And a big NO, for the parents who assume that to be physically fit, you need to hit the gym. NO NO! To be physically fit, and healthy, you need to be physically active, and make your kids realise that too. It would not only maintain physical health and build bones, but also reduce feelings of depression and anxiety and boost confidence for sure. Evidence shows that those who are not physically active are definitely not helping their health, and may likely be hurting it. Physical activity is an integral component in the body's energy balance. The benefits of physical activity extend well beyond achievement and/or maintenance of a healthy weight. Yes, it is important, and yes, it is worth your time! Go for it.

Kavleen Kaur Bhatia
BJMC 5th Semester, 1st Shift

Delhi Belly!

It's the perfect time of the year when you would love to gulp down deliciously, unhealthy calories and get away with the guilt. Yes it is winters, when there is calmness in the winds and the sun is equable, and your favourite task would be putting away the strict diet.

Delhi is awash in good food. Eating out on the streets on Delhi is not just a culinary experience, it is an insight into the history, and sociology, and a close up look at the diversity of people who make up the national capital. It is the ideal time of the year to sample its famous piping hot tikkis, kachoris and samosas, as well as the seasonal specials like gajar (carrot) halwa or the eternal favourite, hot jalebis.

Well Delhi's latest landmark, The Delhi Metro is the best and easiest way to do the rounds of Old and New Delhi, sampling street delights on the way, without burning a hole in your pocket. All you have to do is hop on to the red line and get off at Chawri Bazar. A little away from the entrance is the Ashok Chaat Corner, home to some famous old styled chaat. You can try the paapri chaat (tiny, crisp disks topped with lashings of sweet and hot chutneys and sweet curd, before heading back on the metro to the next stop — Chandni Chowk, and the heart of Delhi's eat street.

At the entrance to the Chandni Chowk station, you can try some terrific "dahi bhallas," before taking the next lane into "Galli Parathe wali", literally, Paratha Lane, where you can have more varieties of stuffed parathas than you thought existed. Parathas are pan-fried, unleavened flatbreads made from wheat flour, stuffed with various veggies, and served with a number of chutneys, *sabzi*, and pickled vegetables. Good ones are not overly greasy, but are crisp, soft, and chewy all at once.

Talking about the sweet dishes, you think the capital is behind? No. The most iconic place in the city to try jalebi —an orange sweet made from fermented batter, which is fried in ghee into pretzel-like whorls and then soaked in a hot sugary syrup—the **Old Famous Jalebiwala** has been frying and soaking jalebi on Chandni Chowk for well over 125 years

However many food courts in malls have attempted to bring together the highlights of Delhi's street food, ranging from kabab to kachori. But to get the real thing, you need to travel. From the by lanes of the walled city to the swanky hotels and restaurants, Delhi has the taste of all. Delhi gives you the option of choosing from the wide variety of cuisines, which is a mixture of regional and international food.

Delhi loves its food which is a blend of North Indian, South Indian, Chinese, Continental and American lifestyle fast food. All these varieties are readily available in every parts of Delhi. International chains such as McDonalds, Dominos, Pizza Hut, Pizza Express, Wimpy have a good strong chain all over Delhi.

Also the Italian food has found its way to the hearts of Delhites and is a big craze now, especially among the younger generation. Most of the restaurants and hotels in Delhi serve Italian food with some specific Italian restaurants serving quality food. The Big Chill, Khan Market and East of Kailash, is popular with a young crowd for great smoothies, ice creams, cheesecakes and Italian food.

Nevertheless, no visitor can claim to have 'done' Delhi without having done the food rounds. So, is the list for winter delicacies all set?

-Kavleen Bhatia
BJMC 5th semester, 1st Shift

To boost Haemoglobin, should be your next target!

Here's Why?

Got the reports of your blood test? What's it? How much it is? Is it 9, 10, or 11? Basically, you are getting low level of haemoglobin in your blood or we can call it ANAEMIA.

Is it stressing you? Here is the solution!

Generally normal range of haemoglobin should be 12-16 gm/dL. When level of haemoglobin start declining then person feels weakness, tiredness, he/she start getting more sleep naps and if person is suffering from severe anaemia then they will suffer from more abdominal pain, loss of concentration and at most colour of skin can change towards white.

Many people look at anaemia as a disease in and of itself, but it is actually just a result of nutritional deficiency. Anaemia is a condition that occurs when an individual does not have enough healthy red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body. The condition has a variety of causes and ranges from temporary to long-term and mild to severe. You may develop anaemia if you have a condition that causes your body to produce an insufficient amount of red blood cells, your body loses red blood cells too quickly, or your body destroys red blood cells.

People are so busy in their lives that they don't even have time to eat homemade food, instead, they have to go to fast food outlets. Not getting a proper balanced diet is one of the main causes of Anaemia.

There are actually three different types of anaemia: Iron, B-12, and Foliate. Some dietary changes can help you to attain your normal haemoglobin level.

Anaemia due to iron deficiency can be corrected by including iron rich sources in your diet. Eat plenty of cruciferous vegetable like broccoli, cabbage or cauliflower. Take protein with every meal as protein intake increases the iron absorption. Eat high protein, lean meats and poultry. Also add organic cheeses and nuts in your daily diets.

"This is a most common kind of anaemia mostly found in pregnant ladies. Therefore they need to add iron rich sources of food in their diet otherwise severe anaemia can also lead to abortion. Taking It lightly can lead to grave danger as a person may also suffer from cardiac arrest due to low level of haemoglobin.

Another kind of anaemia is B-12 anaemia which is also known as pernicious anaemia. Even a slight deficiency of this important vitamin can lead to anaemia and inevitably to fatigue, depression and even mania. And moreover, a long term deficiency can result in permanent brain and central nervous system damage. Fortunately, this kind of anaemia can be corrected naturally. The most necessary food sources for B-12 are Clams, oysters, Beef liver, seafood and fish, cheese and eggs. Supplementation and injections of B-12may be required if your level drop too low.

The third kind of anaemia- Foliate is comparably easy to be het fixed. One just needs to add plenty of foliate-rich foods in your diet. Lentils, beans, peas, asparagus and corn, wheat germ etc. are some of the food sources which can prevent foliate.

But one of the most important ways of combating the potentially deadly condition of anaemia is to maintain a healthy diet. Avoid junk food and eat your vegetables!

HYPERTENSION- ALL THAT YOU SHOULD KNOW AND DO!!

Hypertension is one term that almost every Indian household is familiar with. Hypertension in India is a major public health problem and its prevalence is rapidly increasing in both rural and urban areas. Hypertension is one of the most widespread chronic diseases in India and is often termed as the "silent killer."

Hypertension or high blood pressure simply means that your heart is simply being pumped at relatively higher pressure than the normal through your arteries, so every time your heart beats, it forces more blood into the arteries, causing the pressure to rise. The increased work load of the heart can result in damage to the heart muscles and valves and can result in heart failure, heart attacks, stroke, kidney damage, vision loss

In most of the cases hypertension is "genetically predisposed" and can't be avoided in most of the cases. Other causes of hypertension are:-

1) BEING OVERWEIGHT

The extra weight can put more stress on your heart because more blood is needed to supply oxygen and nutrients to your tissues. As the volume of blood circulated through the blood vessels increases, so does the pressure on your artery walls. But regular physical activity can keep the pressure under control.

2) SMOKING AND ALCHOHOL

Smoking and chewing tobacco immediately raises your blood pressure but the chemicals in tobacco damage the lining of your artery walls. If you stop smoking, this would help to reduce the risk of heart attack over time.

Over time drinking too much of alcohol will eventually damage your heart in the long run. It is recommended that a heavy drinker does not take more than 1 or 2 drinks a day to reduce the risk of stroke.

3) STRESS

High levels of stress can put pressure on the heart for temporary basis. For calming yourself you tend to consume more tobacco or alcohol then it will definitely create trouble for you in the long run.

4) DEPRESSION

Depression and high blood pressure often co-exist with each other because depression puts stress on the heart which could later lead to heart attacks. In patients suffering from high blood pressure it becomes important to trace the signs of depression.

Also it is difficult to monitor blood pressure in patients suffering from depression as they usually do not take medicines regularly. Therefore special care of patients who are suffering from depression and hypertension should be taken.

Hypertension affects one in every four adults worldwide and it is necessary that one takes sufficient care of himself by making small changes in their daily routine which would result in a healthier lifestyle and controlled blood pressure. According to Dr. Aswan Mehta (Sr.Consultant Cardiologist at Sir Ganga Ram Hospital) the following amendments in ones everyday life will help to combat the problem of hypertension

(a) MAINTAINING HEALTHY WEIGHT

It is very important for high blood pressure patients to maintain a healthy weight as being overweight or obese will only aggravate the problem. To maintain a healthy weight one has to indulge in following activities

- Physical activity

  I.   One should always be active and it is a must to do any physical activity that keeps you fit and your weight under control.

  II. Therefore it is very necessary to "walk" approximately 10,000 steps a day

  III. Moderate exercise for a minimum 3 days a week.

- Balanced diet

  I.   Firstly a high blood pressure patient should have less or absolutely sodium less diet.

  II. Do not add salt to your food

  III. Avoid foods high in salt

  IV. Read labels before buying products to check the amount of sodium (salt) in your food.

  V.   Have a potassium rich diet as it helps to balance the amount of sodium in your cells.

  VI. Have a DASH DIET (A diet that comprises of less of salt and more of fruits and vegetables)

(b) MEDICATION AND MEDICAL CARE

Most of the people today are suffering because they are not monitoring their blood pressure regularly and are not taking medicines on time which aggravates the problem further. So it is extremely important that

- People monitor their blood pressure regularly

- Visit doctor for complete body checkups at least twice in a year

- Take medicines regularly

- Have a healthy lifestyle

It is not very difficult to control the problem of high blood pressure but only a healthier and practical approach is required so as to take care of the most important invest we have that is we ourselves. Little efforts are required and we can fight the battle against hypertension.

Orientation Day

On August 3rd, 2015 TIPS organized Orientation day to congratulate and welcome all the newly admitted students.

The students were introduced to Dr. L.D Mago, Director General, TIPS; Dr. J.P Singh, Director,TIPS; Mr. R.S Duhan, Administrative officer ; Ms. Rinki Sharma, Controller of Examination, Chief Coordinators of all courses and faculty members.

Students were made familiar with different aspects of the college like infrastructure, discipline, facilities, amenities, curricular and co-curricular activities.

All the students were delighted to be a part of the well organized Orientation programme.

Celebrity Interview:

Prof. Yogesh Singh, Director NSIT, Vice Chancellor DTU.

Q.1 What do you think about start up initiatives as a part of educational institutions to encourage students to become entrepreneurs as there has been lot of buzz about this issue recently?

A.1 Start up initiatives are a must. If India wants to be a rich country then it is not possible through China's model. Manufacturing through borrowed technology does not leave scope for any profit margin, but if in the value chain we add value in terms of innovations, new methods and new facilities then we can think of a profit margin through quality. This is where the concept of start up comes in.

What is trending in educational institutions right now is publishing research papers and nothing beyond that. Its is necessary, but not sufficient. For that we need to culminate our ideas into research findings and creation of a product that is commercially sustainable. Three important dynamics are associated with start ups; Economics, sustainability and the market for the product, if we maintain the balance between these three elements only then can a start up be successful. In the US they develop a technology every 15 years and market it, we need that model for ourselves by knowledge enhancement of new applications. Redefinition will not make any difference. Both central and the state government onto these initiatives, recently, the Delhi Government has also finalised the policy for start ups, they will provide seed money to entrepreneurs and every institution will get a grant for the establishment of business incubators. Like

in NSIT we are planning to develop a technology incubator for our students, neighbouring students and the alumni which will provide an ecosystem for them to start their businesses. We shall help them with all the parameters including legal and financial aid. Another important thing that we are planning to initiate within educational institutions is something called as 'Deferred Placement' which means to mitigate the risk. 8 out of 10 start ups tend to fail which is why parents do not want their children to create a start up, a decent placement which every educational institution these days provides seems as a better opportunity to them for their children. What we are trying to do is that we are allowing these students who want to create their own start ups to sit in the placement till two years after they have passed out, so that if their start up is not successful they can still sit in the placement and get a job afters, this is called 'Deferred Placement'. we are giving them two years to consider this as an opportunity and become a start entrepreneur. This has been included within the policy of the state government as well. We do not need to replicate another country, but we need to develop our own systems like this to encourage student start ups by supporting them in all aspects.

Q.2 Like in the west there is more focus on case studies and practical approaches rather than theories, what reforms can we bring in India to inculcate more such aspects for a better education system?

A.2 See for example if in the US you ask a student in the class to tell you which are the neighbouring states of New York, he shall say, 'Get a map and I shall show them to you', but if in India you ask students to tell you which are the neighbouring countries that surround India they shall immediately tell you the names but when you ask them to show these countries on the map, most of them would not be able to do it. The reason for this is that we do not have culture of a picture based learning right from the beginning, there in the US you do not need to mug up anything because you have been taught to understand things with their picture in minds. Here we concentrate more on letting the students mug up Prime Ministers, Capitals, Cabinet Ministers etc, and hence anyone with a good memory retention is not innovative. The examinations are based on set patterns and proper definition giving of each and every answer, both the student and the teacher is trained like that. This is where we need to bring in reforms, a reform firstly in an approach towards quality education. The challenge then is to join classroom study with an experimentation, application and case study based framework. The connect between theory and practical has somehow managed to get out of the education system.

Education has typically become exam oriented, even the project based learning systems have failed utterly in India. People have started buying projects from shops because other people are ready to sell it, the entire purpose of this has collapsed. In a primary setup mothers are doing their children projects, all this is because our entire focus is on achieving good grades and finally the student life comprises of

only five aspects: Question, Answer, Marks, Division and Job, none of which is a retrospective of education. There is nothing extraordinary in this type of learning; when we say a school dropout has been a successful entrepreneur its because he was extraordinary in a particular field and he is only a failure according to your system not otherwise. For example Bill Gates was excellent in programming but was terrible at other things so he developed that particular skill because he realized he does not require other skills. Second issue is entrance examinations, which are not really examinations but filtration tests. This does not mean students who have not cleared are not intelligent it means others memory retention and hard work skills are better. They are not judged on the basis of intelligence or their aptitude/attitude and that's the reason most engineers later on become IAS officers and Managers because somewhere he did not enjoy engineering and preferred something else over it. In our education system whatever we are studying, we are not enjoying it because we do not have a proper ecosystem to run the show. Central government tried to implement some techniques like Project based learning and cancelling the 10th Board, those did not work because shortcuts are never the solution, we need to develop proper systems.

Q.3 These days there are endless number of private institutions/universities that are offering multiple courses for students, do you think somewhere the standard of education has been compromised because of this?

A.3 For this we first need to understand the ground reality which is that we are 125 cr people out of which at least 30-40cr people would be willing to get proper jobs and have their own businesses, this is where education plays a major role. If the government is not able to cater to all these individuals, someone has to create a system for them to get education from somewhere or the other, the same reason due to which competition is increasing. If we say, there are 15-20 lakhs students who have applied for NSIT and are sitting for its entrance exam and only 10,000 are being admitted, its not a matter of pride, its in fact a matter of shame. The government could not expand and cater to all the students so private institutions came along to provide quality education. Why have the government schools failed as a concept? Because the system ensured its downfall with poor quality and lack of proper administration which private institutions have successfully been able to do. They have created opportunity which the government was not able to give to its students. if those students who could not enter the government system and there were no private institutes to provide them education then they would have opted for distance learning courses which again are not very successful initiatives. But this debate is endless, the issue is of funding and attitude of those who have build these educational institutions, is it merely making money or also wanting to provide quality education. Education is a right, anyone who is providing is must be supported by the government keeping in mind the needs and interests of the

students. Another important thing is that in India we do not give second chances to our people, if anyone wants to study even after the age of 40, there must be a proper educational system to support that as well, no one is catering to that section of people.

Concepts of evening classes for this age group must also be started. These distance learning courses were actually made for these individuals and not for new 20 year old students. This was supposed to be a second chance for those who were not able to study due to some issue or another. Here we have started second shifts for new students, which should not be for them, students need to go out and have their own time for recreational activities, this should have been for those who are wanting to learn some other subject apart from the usual, or for someone who could was not able to attended regular classes for some reason. Its for people like me and you who want to learn something new apart from their own subjects.

Q.4 Now as far as extra curricular activities are concerned, it has been limited to few institutions, government institutions on the other hand have issue regarding logistics or otherwise and such activities are not being able to induce within education system strategically, why is that? and how can activities are not being able to induce within education system strategically, why is that? and how can it be rendered?

A.4 UGC has recently introduced a choice based credit system which we will implement throughout the country in coming times. This will offer three new type of courses: Core Courses (Discipline based), 50% of which needs to be cleared by the students. Secondly, Elective courses; General Electives and Open Electives(10-20% weight age) and third, Foundation Courses. Electives could include choosing from Sports, NSS, NCC or social work which would all be categorized under credits. So if a student is opting for discipline based courses he can still choose from elective courses if he wishes to study some other subject apart from the usual course as well, for which he shall also earn credits. Ambedkar University has implemented it and so has Delhi University in this session. The system should be student centric and not teacher or infrastructure centric, every activity must be carried out keeping in mind the student, both short term as well as long term. A student is introduced to the education system when he is only 2.5 years old and is with us for the next 20 years. In these 20 years whatever we tell the students to do, they do it, whether it is clearing exams or going to school. After that when he comes out from the educational system we say that he is of no use and knows nothing, who is to blamed for this, the system or the student? He came to us an innocent child who knew nothing about the world, we made him think that money is everything and even the finest professions are ready to compromise to any levels for it. He is educated, he has a degree but one he believes that money is everything and I can do anything for it. How dangerous that is for our society.

Intellectuals then wanted them to study value education, value education does not come from books and

classroom teaching it comes from setting an example which the teachers and those institutions must do. If a product does not fare well in the market, you do not blame the product, you blame the processes that manufactured that product, you try to enhance the process and develop it for the product to be better and successful. This is exactly what we need, to develop the students according to their skills that we need to find out and work upon, after all every individual had a unique capability that needs to be packaged and only then can he be successful and can we be successful as a system. Core area mapping must be the number one priority and in India there is absolutely no work that been carried out in this.

Convocation ceremony at TIPS,Dwarka

TIPS, Dwarka and TIHE, Vikas Puri organized their Fifth and Sixth Annual Degree Distribution Ceremony on July 24, 2015 at Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Auditorium, New Delhi. The Chief Guest of the ceremony, Sh. Sandeep Kumar, Hon'ble Minister, Social Welfare, Women & Child, SC & ST, Language, Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, conferred gold medals to the graduating students. Sh. Sanjay Singh, National Spokesperson, PAC Member, In charge Punjab, HP and UP, Aam Aadmi Party and Sh. Harsh Julka, Entrepreneur and Member of Aam Adami Party also graced the occasion as the Guest of Honour and Special Invitee respectively.

What Is Cyber Crime..?

To understand Cyber crime better, let's first look and learn how crime is defined. Crime is a common word that we always hear in this era of globalization. Crime refers to any violation of law or act.

As Internet usage is growing day after day the world is coming closer. The World Wide Web sounds like a vast phenomenon but surprisingly one of its qualities is bringing the world closer, making it a smaller place to live in for its users. However, it has also managed to create another problem for people who spend long hours browsing the Cyber World – Cyber Crimes. While law enforcement agencies are trying to tackle this problem, it is growing extensively and many people have become victims of hacking, theft, identity theft and malicious software. One of the best ways to avoid being a victim of cyber crimes and protecting your sensitive information is by making use of impenetrable security that uses a unified system of software and hardware to authenticate any information that is sent or accessed over the Internet. However, before you can understand more about this system, let us find out more about cyber crimes.

Hacking: This is a type of crime wherein a person's computer is broken into so that his personal or confidential information can be accessed

Theft: This crime occurs when a person violates copyrights and downloads music, movies, games and software.

Cyber Stalking: This is a kind of online harassment wherein the victim is subjected to a barrage of online messages and emails.

Identity Theft: This has become a major problem with people using the Internet for cash transactions and banking services. In this cyber crime, a criminal accesses data about a person's bank account, credit cards, Social Security, debit card and other sensitive information to siphon money or to buy things online in the victim's name

Malicious Software: These are Internet-based software or programs that are used to disrupt a network.

Child soliciting and Abuse: This is also a type of cyber crime wherein criminals solicit minors via chat rooms for the purpose of child pornography.

How to Tackle Cyber Crime

The best way to tackle cyber crime is by using the solutions provided by Cross-Domain

Solutions. When organizations use cross domain cyber security solutions, they can ensure that exchange of information adheres to security protocols. The solution allows organizations to use a unified system comprising of software and hardware that authenticates both manual and automatic transfer and access of information when it takes places between different security classification levels. This allows seamless sharing and access of information within a specific security classification, but cannot be intercepted by or advertently revealed to user who is not part of the security classification. This helps to keep the network and the systems using the network safe.

Cross Domain Solution offers a way to keep all information confidential by using safe and secure domains that cannot be tracked or accessed. This security solution can be used by commercial and governmental organization to ensure an impenetrable network while still making sure that users can get access to the required information easily.

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Youth Cyber Crimes on the Rise, but How Ready Are We?

Hackers are becoming more and more creative in their efforts to sneak into users' computers and infect them. Many of those caught for cyber offences belong to the younger generation.

Most motives behind the crimes include making quick money, sexual harassment, playing pranks, causing mayhem, taking revenge, and extortion. It is most worrying that these trends, so insidiously sanctioned by the Internet's seeming anonymity and intangibility, may lead to more crimes committed by youths both on an online and non-virtual platform, especially with the proliferation of the internet.

According to a report published by Mainichi Japan, the number of cases of youth's prosecuted for violating the Unauthorized Computer Access Law has jumped fourfold, up from 16 percent as compared to 2003. A record of 64 youths, aged between 11 and 19 were arrested for gaining unauthorized access to computers–accounted for 21 percent of all such crimes in 2003.

Cyber victims reported higher depression than cyber bullies or bully-victims, which was not found in any other form of bullying. In one such case, a 17 year old hacker hacked his friend's

Gmail account without permission and changed

the settings so that the account owner could not access, in a bid of depression as his friend had told another friend not to spend time with him.

In a survey conducted between November and December of last year on 1,362 junior high school students in Osaka and Shiga in Japan found that young students considered compromise of passwords for blogging and re-writing is a crime, with 34.6 percent of the students who said it wasn't a crime admitted they had taken such action.

Economic cyber criminals are very clever and constitute a major threat. In 2012, numerous computer systems around the world, including those owned by the U.S. government, continued to be targeted for intrusions, some of which appear to be attributable directly to the Chinese government and military. Most teenagers use the same password to log onto multiple sites.

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Indian Hackers Attack Syndicate Bank ATMs to Steal Thousands of Rupees

Hackers, allegedly originating from India, managed to hijack some debit cards of Syndicate Bank through ATM Skimming and were able to steal several hundred thousand rupees. All these customers were maintaining account with Syndicate bank through its Walton Road branch.

Victim's mentioned that they received SMS notifications when funds were withdrawn from their account, however, their debit cards were in their possession while they were at their homes.

These customers, when approached their branch to get clarification on the matter, were told, "Your account has been hacked by cyber criminals" and were given a claim form to fill to reclaim their funds.ATM skimming is a type of fraud which occurs when an ATM is compromised by a skimming device, a card reader which can be disguised to look like a part of the machine.

The card reader saves the users card number and pin code, which is then replicated into a counterfeit copy for theft.

A similar debit card hacking incident happened with Standard Chartered Bank .Customers earlier this year lost hundreds of thousands rupees through a similarly functioning scheme.

Banks around the world ensure that their ATM machines are clean and aren't skimmed. However, it appears that banks have failed to safeguard their ATM machines and users and as a result, debit/credit data is stolen from ATM machines installed across the country.

Natasha Maniktahla

(Assistant Professor)

A NEW ERA OF CYBER CRIME- WORM THREAT.

One of the high profile banking computer crime occurred during a course of three years beginning in 1970. The chief teller at the Park Avenue branch of New York's Union Dime Savings Bank embezzled over $1.5 million from hundreds of accounts.

A hacking group called MOD (Masters of Deception), allegedly stole passwords and technical data from Pacific Bell,Nynex, and other telephone companies as well as several big credit agencies and two major universities. The damage caused was extensive, one company, Southwestern Bell suffered losses of $370,000 alone.

In 1983, a nineteen-year-old UCLA student used his PC to break into a Defense Department international communications system. Between 1995 and 1998 the Newscorp satellite paid to view encrypted SKY-TV service was hacked several times during an ongoing technological arms race between a pan-European hacking group and Newscorp. The original motivation of the hackers was to watch Star Trek re-runs in Germany; which was something which Newscorp did not have the copyright to allow.

On 26 March 1999, the Melissa worm infected a document on a victim's computer and automatically sent that document and a copy of

the virus spread via e-mail to other people.

In February 2000, an individual going by the alias of MafiaBoy began a series denial-of-service attacks against high profile websites, including Yahoo!, Amazon.com, Dell, Inc., E*TRADE, eBay, and CNN. About fifty computers at Stanford University, and also computers at the University of California at Santa Barbara, were amongst the zombie computers sending pings in DDoS attacks. On 3 August 2000, Canadian federal prosecutors charged MafiaBoy with 54 counts of illegal access to computers, plus a total of ten counts of mischief to data for his attacks.

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Google Glass

Google Glass is a type of wearable technology with an optical head-mounted display (OHMD). It was developed by Google Xwith, the mission of producing a mass-market ubiquitous computer. Google Glass displays information in a Smartphone-like hands-free format. Wearers communicate with the Internet via natural language voice commands. Google started selling a prototype of Google Glass to qualified "Glass Explorers" in the US on April 15, 2013, for a limited period for $1,500, before it became available to the public on May 15, 2014, for the same price.

Google Glass was developed by Google X, the facility within Google devoted to technological advancements such as driverless cars.

Google Glass is smaller and slimmer than previous head-mounted display designs. The Google Glass prototype resembled standard eyeglasses with the lens replaced by a head-up display. In mid-2011, Google engineered a prototype that weighed 8 pounds (3.6 kg); by 2013 they were lighter than the average pair of sunglasses. Google Glass applications are free applications built by third-party developers. Glass also uses many existing Google applications, such as Google Now, Google Maps, Google+, and Gmail.

Under the Google Glass terms of service for the Glass Explorer pre-public release program, it specifically states, "You may not resell, loan, transfer, or give your device to any other person. If you resell, loan, transfer, or give your device to any other person without Google's authorization, Google reserves the right to deactivate the device, and neither you nor the unauthorized person using the device will be entitled to any refund, product support, or product warranty."

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